

(vii) GSR 617(E) and 610(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the customs duty on unwrought copper.

(viii) GSR 629(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa*.

(ix) GSR 646(E) and 647(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to foodstuff, medical stores, medical equipment, clothing, blanket, bedsheet, cloth and quilt when imported by Indian Red Cross Society from import duties.

(x) GSR 648(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or *vice-versa* in supersession of Notification dated the 11th November, 1980.

(xi) GSR 649(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or *vice-versa* in supersession of notification dated the 5th April, 1980.

(xii) GSR 651(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1980 together with an explanatory note regarding exemption of turmeric (including turmeric powder) from the whole of the export duty. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1353/80.]

12.35 hrs.

#### MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th November, 1980, agreed without any amendment to the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1980 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th June, 1980.

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th November, 1980, agreed without any amendment to the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 1980".

12.37 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

##### DROUGHT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : (दौसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिल भारतीय लोक महत्व के विषय की अनेक कृषि और ग्रामीण पुन-निर्माण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक बतव्य दें :—

"राजस्थान, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के कुछ भागों, महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक में सूखे की स्थिति

के समाचार तथा प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को राहत देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): During the premonsoon period, i.e. upto the end of May, 1980, eight States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh were affected by drought. About 220 million people and 127 million animals were victims of the drought and about 38 million hectares of cropped area were affected. The Central Government sent Teams to these States and a ceiling of expenditure amounting to Rs 193.5 crores was approved for these States. A Special Food for Work Programme involving about 12.75 lakhs MTs of foodgrains was also launched for these States. The Prime Minister issued a 12-Point Programme on Drought Management which offered basic guidelines to the States for managing drought situation. The Government of India mobilised rigs from different sources and made them available to the affected States to fight the problem of scarcity of drinking water. More than 30,000 villages were provided with permanent drinking water arrangements. Assistance was also extended by the Armed Forces and the Railways. The manner in which the drought was managed without any import of foodgrains and without any starvation deaths, has drawn world-wide appreciation.

This year, southwest monsoon has brought bountiful rains in most parts of the country but according to the meteorological reports rainfall has been deficient in Rayalseema and Telengana regions of Andhra Pradesh, interior Karnataka, parts of Haryana and large areas of Rajasthan. No drought condition has been reported from Maharashtra. And also the meteorological report has reported that

no district in Maharashtra has less than the normal rainfall from South-west monsoon.

The Government of Rajasthan have indicated that the rains have been deficient from August onwards and the overall rainfall has been below normal. As a matter of fact, 25 districts out of 26 are reported to have been affected wholly or in part by drought conditions. In Andhra Pradesh, 11 out of 23 districts are reported to have been affected and in Karnataka 15 districts have reportedly been partially or wholly affected by drought conditions. In Haryana, 4 out of 11 districts have reportedly been affected partially or wholly by drought conditions. The population reported to be affected are 14.10 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh, 90 lakhs in Karnataka, 12.79 lakhs in Haryana and 152 lakhs in Rajasthan. The cropped areas affected are reported to be 10.42 lakh hectares in Andhra Pradesh, 49.75 lakh hectares in Karnataka, 4.34 lakh hectares in Haryana and 83.73 lakh hectares in Rajasthan.

12 39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, and Haryana have very recently submitted memoranda requesting for visit by the Central Teams. Visit to these affected states by Central Teams are being arranged and after they make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation, Central assistance will be provided to the States.

It may be mentioned that during the current year in April, 1980 foodgrains under the normal and special Food for Work programmes totalling to 2,26,500 MT have been allocated to these States for undertaking employment generating programmes—Andhra Pradesh 63,000 MT, Karnataka 13,500 MT, Haryana 20,000 MT, Rajasthan 1,30,000 MT. Over and above this,

under the National Rural Employment Programme, foodgrains totalling 74,400 MT have been provided recently in October, 1980 as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh	: 42,000 MT
Karnataka	: 18,500 MT
Haryana	: 3,500 MT
Rajasthan	: 10,400 MT

In addition, cash assistance worth Rs. 1,303.50 lakhs have been sanctioned to these states—

Andhra Pradesh	: Rs. 739 lakhs
Karnataka	: Rs. 326 lakhs
Haryana	: Rs. 56.50 lakhs
Rajasthan	: Rs. 182 lakhs

Short-term loans totalling Rs. 20 crores to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 9 crores to Haryana, Rs. 8 crores to Karnataka and Rs. 12.50 crores to Rajasthan have already been sanctioned for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs during the kharif season.

For meeting the drinking water supply situation which has been critical in Rajasthan for a long time, 41 rigs are available with the State Government. In addition, 38 other rigs are due to be received. The other three States have a number of rigs available with them already.

As regards North-East monsoon which is relevant only to the four Southern States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, I am glad to inform the House that since the 12th of November, 1980, there have been very good rains in all these States. These welcome showers have broken the dry spell and have contributed significantly to increasing soil moisture and the availability of water in tanks, ponds and wells.

Under the inspiring leadership of the Prime Minister and the 12-point

programme on Drought Management formulated by her, we are confident of meeting the situation arising out of the current drought as effectively as we were able to do during the pre-kharif season.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the subject before the House today by way of calling attention is a very important one. In large parts of this country many thousands and hundreds of people are suffering because of drought conditions. The Minister himself has admitted in his statement that in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka and of course, last but not the least in Maharashtra, there have been drought conditions.

AN HON. Member: Tamil Nadu also.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Of course; I would not forget that because the hon. Deputy-Speaker and the Minister come from that State and I hope, both of them would be benevolent to these States. I am thankful to the hon. Member for reminding me. The situation about drought is very serious so far as Rajasthan is concerned. For the last three consecutive years, there has been drought in the State of Rajasthan. Last year, the situation was pretty bad. Out of 36,000 villages in Rajasthan, 31,000 villages are affected by drought conditions. Rajasthan, unfortunately is a State which has been chronically affected by drought. In spite of the fact that we had independence 33 years before, nothing concrete has been done to mitigate the suffering of the people of Rajasthan.

When rain fails, the entire population including the cattle population of the western district has to move to other places because there is no fodder. They have to migrate either to Gujarat or Maharashtra. Unfortunately,

[Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma]

this year, the situation has been more aggravated. It is a fact that there was good rain in the month of July. But after July, the rain failed resulting in the loss of crops totally. I read from the statement of the Minister where he says, राजस्थान सरकार ने बताया है कि अगस्त से द्रपयप्लत वर्षा हुई।

Now because of the failure of rain, the entire people of Rajasthan are suffering. I am constrained to remark that the Minister only says that a team should be sent to assess the damage. It is the month of November and still no initiative has been taken by the Centre to ameliorate the conditions of the people who are suffering. I am really amused by the statement of the Minister when he says, by way of correction probably, that the reports of Rajasthan and Haryana have been recently received while in reply to a question, the same Minister on the 17th of this month had stated that no report about the famine conditions in Rajasthan had been received.

I am referring to a local daily *Rajasthan Patrika* wherein the Chief Minister has stated that the report on the famine conditions in Rajasthan has been sent to the Centre. The paper is dated 11th November, 1980. There is another report in this paper where it has been stated that the Chief Minister has demanded an allocation of more wheat because of famine conditions. In spite of the fact that it has been mentioned that the report is there, in spite of the fact that the news item is there, I am surprised where the report has gone. The Minister has now stated that the report has been received. It shows the manner in which the Central Government is taking the whole matter because when a statement has been made by the Chief Minister from close quarters that the State Government has deman-

ded an amount of Rs. 168 crores and then in spite of that statement being there, the Minister refuted and said that no report had been received by the Centre. It is a serious question which has to be enquired into; whether the report was at all sent by the State Government; and if it was sent by the State Government, where it has been lying all these days. Why has action not been initiated? I understand that it is only on receipt of the report that a Minister can ask the Central team to visit the State. What was the demand? What was the requirement of the state government which was put up through this report? Is it not a fact that the state government had demanded a sum of Rs. 168 crores for relief work. Is it not a fact that the state government had also referred to the Seventh Finance Commission in its memorandum and stated that this amount might be taken as a relief because the Finance Commission says in its report:

"If the expenditure requirement as assessed by the central team and the high level committee cannot be adequately met in a particular case even after the state plan contribution is taken into account, the extra expenditure should in our view be taken as an indication of the special severity of the calamity which would justify central government assisting the state to the full extent of the extra expenditure. This assistance should be made available half as grant and half as loan."

The circumstances enumerated in the report for the grant are quite applicable to this case, because Rajasthan, for reasons I have stated, deserves that sympathy. It has been suffering for the last three years; this is the fourth year and the drought conditions have been extensive.

There may be long term measures; there may be short term measures.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** This is not a discussion; there are five more hon. Members.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA.** I am coming to the question, I am not entering into a discussion. I have asked a specific question. What are the requirements of the state of Rajasthan? Secondly, would the Centre agree to the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission? Since he is now the Minister for Irrigation also, would he see, as a long term measure, that Rajasthan Canal project is taken up as a national project and he could expedite it? Because, if Rajasthan Canal is completed expeditiously; if funds are provided for it, then probably not only Rajasthan but the whole country would be benefited. Because Rajasthan is suffering for want of electricity, there is no electricity for agricultural pumps and whatever tubewells and pumps are there they should be provided with electricity. Would the Centre make arrangements for better supply of electricity?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He is not the Energy Minister.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** He is the Minister of Agriculture and he has to make arrangements for water; a co-ordinated effort has to be made to ameliorate the conditions and remove the sufferings of the people due to the cumulative effect caused by the famine conditions; electricity supply position should be better. I would also request him to use his influence for release of more water for Bikaner and Ganganagar area for irrigation purposes. I would also like to know whether better arrangements for supply of diesel oil would be made and the quota would be increased. Last but not least, I am surprised that in spite of the severity of conditions of drought in Rajasthan, the Centre has discriminated against Rajasthan. If I refer to the statement he has made, for food for work programme, for October, the allocation for Rajas-

than is 10,400 MT I am not against Andhra or any other State, but the allocation for Andhra is 42,000 MT. The cash assistance for Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 739 lakhs, for Karnataka Rs. 326 lakhs, but for poor Rajasthan only Rs. 182 lakhs. Why this discrimination? I am not able to understand the basis for cash subsidy as well as allocation for food for work programme. I would also like to refer to the famine conditions in Andhra Pradesh. Rayalseema is equally a chronically affected area and the conditions there are very bad. I would request him to release Krishna waters to the agriculturists of Rayalseema, so that they can be benefitted.

I would request the hon. Minister to reply to all my questions.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Sivaganga):** The first complaint of the hon. member is that we have not said anything about the report of the Rajasthan Government. The memorandum submitted by Rajasthan Government was received by our Government only on 15th November.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** But in your reply on 17th November, you have stated that no memorandum has been received. Kindly find out. I do not want to embarrass you.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Anyhow, the report has been received. The purpose has been achieved. It may be postal delay also.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** The Rajasthan Government have demanded Rs 173 crores for ameliorating the drought conditions. It is true that out of 26 districts 25 are affected. Therefore we have to do something for Rajasthan. Our central teams are being sent to all the States in a few days. It is being organised. One team will be going to Rajasthan very soon. The hon. member mentioned about

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

Rajasthan Canal. Every action is being taken in that regard because the drought condition is there to give life to the scheme. It is a very important scheme not only for Rajasthan but for other parts of the country also. He said about Krishna water, Krishna water cannot be brought here....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He said, it should be taken to Rayalaseema.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Don't think that I should talk only of Rajasthan. I represent the whole of India in Parliament.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Some marginal funds are available to be spent for meeting drought conditions. Rs. 7.74 crores are available with Rajasthan Government to meet this kind of drought conditions. As soon as we receive our report from the central team, we would do all that the Centre can do in this matter.

13 hrs.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I thought Mr. Swaminathan would try to be a bit liberal because he comes from that State. But unfortunately, I think, because the Senior Minister is not here, he is not able to take any responsibility over his head and, therefore, he is not able to reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has said that a Committee is going in a few days. The House is adjourned for lunch.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—Contd.

DROUGHT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I learn that the Minister has already replied; but may be, one or two points have been left out.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: The Minister did reply, but many points were left uncovered. So, I think he will cover them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If some important points have been left out, he may reply.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: First of all, I want to inform Mr. Sharma that the answer given by my colleague on the 17th that no Memorandum was received from the Rajasthan Government was correct. Now, I checked up with the office and found that the Memorandum from Rajasthan was received only on the 18th and not on the 15th as I said in the morning. It is only on the 18th that it was received. Therefore, I submit that the correction may be noted.

Also, regarding the Krishna water, about which the hon. Member mentioned, the Rayalseema region in Andhra Pradesh, 77,000 hectares of land can be brought under cultivation by the completion of Sri Sailam Right Bank Canal project. This is under the technical scrutiny of the Central Water Commission and it will be completed very soon. The Government is very keen on this to see that the Krishna water is also given to the Rayalseema area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this project being excluded?

AN HON MEMBER: No, no.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** What about the release of water to the Rajasthan Canal, the Rajasthan Canal being made a national project with a special supply of diesel, wheat and electricity? What have you to say about it?

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** The Government is very keen on this project of Rajasthan Canal and very soon it will be done, and I can assure the hon. Member that things will be done very quickly.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Government are considering the matter seriously and actively.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** And sincerely.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** If it is serious, it is presumed that sincerity is implied.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):** An observation from the Chair is a directive.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I think the Minister is responsible enough, and his assurance need not be reinforced by the Chairman's observations.

**श्री वृद्धि चंद्र जैन ( बाड़मेर ) :**  
सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान में जो अकाल की विषमता है वह मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया है उस से भी बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाती है । राजस्थान में अकाल तीन साल से पड़ रहा है और हमारे बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में जिनका कि मैं प्रतिनिधि हूँ वहाँ तो चार साल से लगातार अकाल पड़ रहा है । प्रांतों के हिसाब से यदि सब से भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति कहीं है तो वह राजस्थान में है और जिलों के हिसाब से बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में सब से भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति है । इसकी जानकारी देकर मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहूँगा ।

राजस्थान में, विशेषकर पश्चिमी राजस्थान के जिलों में 14 से 16 अना तक, 80 परसेंट से 100 परसेंट तक क्राप, फसल नष्ट हो गयी है और वहाँ पीने के पानी का भी भयंकर संकट उपस्थित है । चारे और घास दोनों का भयंकर संकट है । वहाँ क्राप के हिसाब से, चारे के हिसाब से अकाल है । यह अकाल वहाँ इस शताब्दी का सब से भयंकर अकाल है । पहले के अकालों के समय में इतनी महंगाई नहीं थी और आज की महंगाई के कारण ही वहाँ इतनी विषमता बढ़ गयी है । राजस्थान सरकार की ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है कि वह इस का सामना कर सके और लोगों को पूरी राहत पहुंचा सके । इसलिए हमने ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत करके जो मांग की है वह राशि राज्य सरकार को दी जाए ।

यहाँ पर स्टडी टीम के बारे में प्रश्न किया गया था । 14 नवम्बर को हमारी राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट ने मेमोरेण्डम लिख कर दिया है । यह तो राजस्थान सरकार की फेल्योर हुई कि उसने इतनी देर से आपको ज्ञापन दिया । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप स्टडी टीम के राजस्थान जाने के बारे में निश्चित तारीख बतायें कि वह कब वहाँ जा रही है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानाना चाहता हूँ कि स्टडी टीम जो जाती है उसके अन्दर जनता का कोई भी प्रतिनिधि नहीं होता, कोई एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० नहीं होता । कोई भी गैर सरकारी व्यक्ति उसमें नहीं होता है । इन स्टडी टीम के लोगों को वहाँ की स्थिति के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं होती है, वहाँ की स्थिति से वे बिल्कुल अनभिज्ञ होते हैं । वहाँ जाकर वे स्थानीय आफिसर्स से कंसल्ट करते हैं । किसी भी एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० से कंसल्ट नहीं करते । इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि जो स्टडी टीम वहाँ जाएगी उसका टूर कार्यक्रम एम० पी० को भेजा

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

जाएगा, एम० एल० ए० को भेजा जाएगा ? जो वहां के एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० हैं वे भी उसमें सम्मिलित हों और उनकी राय ले कर ही स्टडी टीम अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करे, उसके बिना स्टडी टीम अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत न करे। नहीं तो क्या होता है कि हमें प्रधान मंत्री जी से, एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से प्रार्थना करनी पड़ती है, आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करनी पड़ती है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में आप स्पष्टीकरण करें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बेजेज दिए जाते हैं, राजस्थान में या अन्य प्रांतों में, वे आज की मंहमाई को देखते हुए बहुत कम हैं। इसलिए उन्हें मिनिमम बेजेज मिलनी चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार इसकी गारंटी दे और राज्य सरकारों को बाध्य करे कि जब उनको इतनी राशि देते हैं तब वे मिनिमम बेजेज पे क्यों नहीं करतीं ? होता यह है कि जो वर्कर्स काम करते हैं उनकी मजदूरी में से 50 प्रतिशत, 70 प्रतिशत और कई बार 80 प्रतिशत तक डिडकशंस कर लिए जाते हैं जिससे उनको एक, डेढ़ रुपया मजदूरी ही मिल पाती है। इस कारण उनमें बड़ा भारी असंतोष व्याप्त है।

डिडकशंस के कारण क्या है। एक नार्म फिक्स होता है कि इतना कार्य करना चाहिए, परन्तु गवर्नमेंट की पर्याप्त मशीनरी जो लगनी चाहिए वह नहीं लगती, धूप की व्यवस्था नहीं होती, मेडिसंस की व्यवस्था नहीं होती, जो इंप्लीमेंट्स दिए जाने चाहिए, उनकी व्यवस्था नहीं होती, जिसके कारण ये डिडकशंस होते हैं।

शासकीय कर्मचारी चाहे दो घंटे काम करे तब भी उसको पूरी सेलरी मिलती है, लेकिन बेचारा मजदूर गर्मी के दिनों में धूप में सारा दिन काम करता है लेकिन उसको पूरी मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती तब वह रोता-चिल्लाता हमारे

सामने आता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सभी राज्य सरकारों को बाध्य करें कि वे मिनिमम बेजेज पे करें। इस प्रकार मजदूरी न दें कि भूखों मरने की नौबत आ जाए। यदि आप इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तो बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, पाली, और जालौर इत्यादि जिलों में लोग भूखों मरने की स्थिति में आ जाएंगे। पशु तो मरेंगे ही। स्थिति इतनी भयंकर है कि उससे बचा नहीं जा सकता।

तीसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के जो पशु हैं विशेषकर बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर, जोधपुर जिले का पशुधन बहुत अच्छा है इसको बचाने के लिए जब तक राजस्थान सरकार को आप मदद नहीं देंगे तब तक उनके लिए संकट है। पशुओं के निष्क्रमण के लिए मध्यप्रदेश, गुजरात और आवश्यक हुआ तो महाराष्ट्र और यू० पी० में भिजवाने के लिए सहायता करें। अगर यह सहायता नहीं की तो ये बच नहीं सकते, क्योंकि पिछली बार संवत् 2025-26 में इसी प्रकार हमारे तीन चौथाई पशु मारे गए थे। मैं नहीं चाहता कि यह स्थिति फिर आए। कृपया यह स्पष्ट करें कि पशुओं को बचाने के लिए दूसरे प्रांतों में निष्क्रमण के लिए केन्द्र सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करेगी ?

एक बात और है। जो पेमेंट होता है वह राज्य सरकारें समय पर नहीं करतीं। मई, जून, जुलाई 1980 का पेमेंट सितंबर के लास्ट वीक में किया गया। 3-4 महीने बाद पेमेंट किया जाता है। मजदूरों को दो-दो महीने बाद पेमेंट किया जाता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि राज्य सरकारों को बाध्य किया जाए कि जो मजदूरी करते हैं उनको समय पर मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए। एक शासकीय कर्मचारी को जब एक तारीख को तनख्वाह मिल जाती है, एम० पी० तनख्वाह ले लेता है, एम० एल० ए० तनख्वाह ले लेता है तो गरीब मजदूर को तीन महीने तक अदायगी न की जाए, यह कैसी



स्थिति है ? अतः राज्य सरकारों को बाध्य किया जाए कि 15 दिन के अंदर उसका पेमेंट किया जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था करने की आपसे जानकारी चाहता हूँ ।

अकाल पीड़ित राजस्थान के क्षेत्रों के लिए डैजर्ट डिवेलेपमेंट प्रोग्राम और डाउट प्रोन एरिया प्रोग्राम बनाए गए हैं । इन प्रोग्रामों के तहत जब से कांग्रेस सरकार आई है हमारी पूरी तरह से अवहेलना की गई है । जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने अवहेलना करनी शुरू कर दी थी और यह अवहेलना अभी भी चल रही है । राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी उसके अनुसार इन दोनों प्रोग्रामों के तहत राजस्थान सरकार को पूरी राशि मिलनी चाहिये थी लेकिन नहीं मिली । 1971-1978 तक तो उसको पूरी राशि दी गई लेकिन बाद में 50:50 के आधार पर, पचास प्रतिशत कांटीव्यूशन स्टेट का और पचास प्रतिशत केन्द्र का, इस काम को चलाने की बात कही गई । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान इस प्रकार का अपना पचास प्रतिशत कांटीव्यूशन देने की स्थिति में नहीं है । इस कारण से वह इन दोनों प्रोग्रामों का लाभ नहीं उठा सकता है । इस वास्ते अकाल राहत कार्यक्रमों का कोई महत्व ही नहीं रह जाता । ये बिल्कुल निष्फल हो जाते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो राशि इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए निर्धारित की जाती है उसको बढ़ाया जाए । आपने डैजर्ट डिवेलेपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिए इस वर्ष आठ करोड़ की व्यवस्था की है । इस आठ करोड़ की राशि में क्या डैजर्ट डिवेलेपमेंट किया जा सकता है यह मेरी समझ में तो नहीं आया है । फारेस्ट लगाने का काम भी नहीं हो सकता है । इस वास्ते मेरी मांग है कि डैजर्ट डिवेलेपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिए चालीस करोड़ की व्यवस्था की जाए और यह व्यवस्था सेंटर को ही करनी चाहिये । बार-बार अकाल पड़ते रहे और बार-बार हम आप से पैसा मांगते रहें, आपके सामने भीख मांगते रहें, आपके सामने चिल्लाते रहें यह हम को अच्छा नहीं लगता है । इन दोनों प्रोग्रामों को वार फुटिंग पर ले कर और इन

के लिए अधिक राशि का प्रावधान करके इनको हल करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये । प्लानिंग कमिशन में जो लोग बैठे हैं उनके सामने आप इस चीज को रखें, फाइनेंस कमिशन में आप इसको रखें । कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि रेगिस्तानी जो क्षेत्र हैं उनका विकास जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके और वहां पर बार-बार जो सूखा पड़ता है वह न पड़े, रेगिस्तान का विस्तार न हो ।

अब मैं पीने के पानी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । यह बहुत विकट समस्या है । हमारे यहां राजस्थान में 804 गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पीने के पानी तक की बड़ी विकट समस्या है । वहां पर ट्रकों द्वारा, रेलवे की टंकियों द्वारा पानी पहुंचाया जाता है । इसमें बहुत ज्यादा खर्च आता है । पीने का पानी भी बहुत कम मिलता है । मैंने हिसाब लगाया है । एक व्यक्ति को 1/4 गैलन पानी ही मिलता है । आप सुन कर आश्चर्य करेंगे कि जहां पर एक दिन में 1/4 गैलन पानी किसी को मिलता हो वहां स्नान करने की बात तो दूर रही पीने के वास्ते पानी भी पूरा नहीं होता है । पीने के पानी की वहां बहुत ही गम्भीर समस्या है । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप निर्माण और आवास मंत्री से निवेदन करें इसके बारे में वे कुछ हल निकालें । इन इलाकों को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये, प्रायोरिटी दी जानी चाहिये । आपने भी भी है लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ आपको और भी कई इंतजाम करने होंगे । जो समस्याप्रद गांव हैं उनके लिए रिग्ज, ड्रिलिंग मशीन की भी अबिलम्ब व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । आप ने रिग भेजी हैं लेकिन बहुत कम भेजी है । रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में तो बहुत ही कम मिली हैं । ये जो रेगिस्तानी इलाके हैं इनको पूरा शेर नहीं मिला है । आप स्पेसेफिकली राजस्थान सरकार को डायरेक्शन दें—आप उसको रुपया देते हैं मशीनें देते हैं—लेकिन साथ ही साथ डायरेक्शन भी दें कि रिग्ज को इन क्षेत्रों में जहां पीने के पानी का जबर्दस्त संकट है, जहां दस-दस और बारह बारह मील दूर जा कर लोगों को पानी लाना पड़ता है और जो

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

पश्चिमी राजस्थान के दूरस्थ क्षेत्र हैं, जो हिस्से हैं उनको वह प्राथमिकता दे। मैं एक सुझाव दे रहा हूँ कि यह जो विपदाएं हैं, जिनके लिये मार्जिनल मनी फिक्स किया गया है, राज्यों को नेशनल क्लैमिटीज पर खर्च करने के लिये अधिकार दिया गया है, इसमें हमारे राजस्थान को छठे फाइनेंस कमीशन ने 10.19 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष की राशि रिकैमंड की थी जिसको कि अब रिड्यूस कर के 7.74 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस मार्जिनल मनी को जो सालों-साल फॉर्मिन और फ्लड प्रोन एरिया के लिये रखा गया है, उस राशि को बढ़ाया जाये। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नेशनल क्लैमिटी फंड स्थापित हो जिसका उपयोग बाढ़, अकाल, साइक्लोन तथा भूकम्प वाले क्षेत्रों में किया जाये। इसमें हर स्टेट के बजट का एक या 2 परसेंट शेयर लेकर और दूसरे भी किसी तरीके से सहायता लेकर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में इसका प्रोवीजन कर के नेशनल क्लैमिटी फंड स्थापित कर सकते हैं और जब भी किसी प्रांत में इस प्रकार की विपत्ति आये तो इस फंड से वहां के लिये राशि दी जाये ताकि उन स्टेटों को सहायता मिल सके। यह कार्य राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर करने की आवश्यकता है।

अभी जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर रिलीफ फंड है, उससे बहुत ही अपर्याप्त राशि मिलती है जिससे कि कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये यहां पर बड़े स्तर के फंड की स्थापना करने की आवश्यकता है।

फूड फार वर्क का प्रोग्राम जो है, यह जुलाई 1980 के बाद बिल्कुल शिथिल पड़ गया है। इसमें कोई काम अब राजस्थान में चल नहीं रहा है। आपने अक्टूबर, 1980 में जो राशि इसके लिये दी है, जो अनाज दिया है वह बहुत ही कम है, दूसरे प्रांतों के मुकाबले में। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रोजगार

कार्यक्रम को भी बढ़ाकर इसको कुछ आगे किया जाये।

राजस्थान कनाल के बारे में मेरे मित्र ने ज़िन्न कर दिया। हमारे यहां खरीफ की फसल अच्छी नहीं हुई और अक्टूबर-नवम्बर में बरसात भी नहीं हुई है। रबी की फसल भी बहुत कम होने की उम्मीद है।

सभापति महोदय : आप इतनी समस्याएं रखें जिनको कि मंत्री महोदय उठा सकें। अगर इन्हीं में मंत्री जी दब जायें तो मुश्किल होगा।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : मैं डीजल और विद्युत के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। विद्युत का हमारे यहां भयानक संकट है। आप संबंधित मंत्री से निवेदन करें कि वह अधिक से अधिक व्यवस्था राजस्थान के लिये करें जिससे रबी की फसल को हम लाभ दे सकें। यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री जी, माननीय सदस्य ने इतनी समस्याएं आप पर रख दी हैं कि आप कहीं दब न जायें। आप धीरे-धीरे जहां तक हो डिटेल् में जवाब दें जिससे सब कोई सगल्ल सकें।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I understand the anxiety of my hon. friend. The situation is very serious; except one district, Bharatpur, almost the entire State is affected by drought. We are aware of this fact; we have taken note of the seriousness of the problem. Only recently a Memorandum has come. The State Government has demanded Rs. 173 crores to be spent there. Anyhow, they need not wait for the Central scheme. They can immediately start some work because they have also got the marginal fund of Rs. 7.74 crores out of which they can start a small work.

The hon. Member mentioned about drinking water for the cattle also. It is very important. Government is aware of this. We are giving more attention and top priority to drinking water. In our Prime Minister's 12-Point Programme to meet the drought situation, drinking water is given more importance. Also the Madam has mentioned that we must do everything possible to supply rigs, as many as possible, to all the States, particularly to the drought-affected States, to put up borewells. Therefore, we are concentrating on that. Very soon our Central Team is going to visit Rajasthan. That team will meet all the public men when it visits there. They will also meet all the M.L. As., M. Ps. of the State as also the officials. They will also meet the villagers and will study the conditions there and try to send a report on the basis of which we shall start helping the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are issuing instructions to the members of the Team.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I am giving one or two points. What the hon. Member mentioned is a very serious matter. That is about the cattle. People may manage to go from place to place but not the cattle. It is very important that adequate arrangements have got to be made when we deal with the cattle. We have a plan for that purpose. We will do what is possible.

The hon. Member talked about delay in payment of wages to the poor people. This is a State subject. The State is also aware of this fact. They will take up the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But the States are going to be helped by you. I think the matter is very serious if it takes weeks for the payment to be made to the wage earners. Their attention may be drawn particularly to this.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: We are taking up the matter. I have already explained elaborately and I have given my answers well. I think the

member should be satisfied with them. He need not show over anxiety on this. We shall do all that we can to help Rajasthan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chaturbhuj. Not here. Shri A. T. Patil.

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of State has made a reference to the State of Maharashtra saying that no drought condition has been reported from Maharashtra and that the Meteorological reports say that no district in Maharashtra has less than the normal rainfall from south-west monsoon. I would, therefore, confine myself primarily to the conditions in Maharashtra and then I shall come to the conditions in different States in general.

So far as the conditions in Maharashtra are concerned, the information received from official sources says that due to long drought spell in July, 1980 and abrupt withdrawal of monsoon in the last week of September, 1980, there were adverse effects on the late variety of Kharif crops as also on the sown rabi crops. No rains were received in October, 1980. This delayed sowing of rabi crops in some areas. The official sources say that the preliminary estimate regarding the loss of crops in different States is to this extent. So far as local jowar is concerned, the loss of crop varies from 20 per cent to 60 per cent. It varies from place to place. The loss of tur varies from 15 per cent to 50 per cent. The loss of pulses varies from 30 per cent to 60 per cent. The loss of late variety of cotton varies from 25 per cent to 60 per cent. In the case of groundnuts it varies from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. On the whole it is expected as per the preliminary estimates, that the loss in total production will be between 30 per cent to 50 per cent. According to the official information except five districts, viz., three coastal districts of Thane, Kuluba and Ratnagiri, and Chandrapura and Bhandara which grow principally rice or paddy, the rest of the districts, that is, twenty out of twentyfive districts,

[Shri A. T. Patil]

have been either partially or wholly affected. Now, if this report has not been received by the Government of India so far, I am very sorry but Maharashtra government geared up its machinery to meet the drought conditions and issued instructions to different departments, namely, Energy Department, Irrigation Department and Forest Department to conserve their resources to meet the situation.

As on 25th October, 1980 the attendance on EGS is to the tune of 3,06,214 but the demand is increasing. The government kept on its shelf works to the extent of sixteen lakhs to meet the demands of sixteen lakh workers but still there may be additional demand of workers on EGS and that will have to be met.

This is the preliminary report. They say the detailed enquiry is being made and the report will be received within a week and it will be sent to Government of India.

Sir, in view of the submission made by the hon'ble Minister that the Government of Maharashtra has not reported the drought situation in the State and the Meteorological department has reported that no district in Maharashtra has less than normal rainfall, my submission is that since the area under irrigation in Maharashtra is between 10 per cent to 11 per cent, that means since 90 per cent of the area of land is dry crop land, mere normal rains are not sufficient. Assuming according to the Meteorological department that the rains were normal, I would like to submit that the normal rains are not in a position to meet the demand. There should be regular rains. If there is no rain in July, September and October it is difficult to get the late variety of Kharif crops.

Sir, so far as the rice growing areas are concerned, I may invite the attention of the House to three coastal districts, where although there may be normal rains in quantity, still as the retention capacity of soil there is very

low, the result is that if there is no rain for a short while the crop is immediately affected.

Sir, on a preliminary survey the concerned officers have assessed the loss to the tune of 25 per cent to 30 per cent whereas if an actual survey is done it may be much more. We pray, it should not be more but the situation is that when the actual harvesting will be done the results might be horrible. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Central Government is proposing to send a Central team to visit Maharashtra. That will be my first question as well as my request.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the State Government requested the Centre to send their team or is it your personal suggestion?

SHRI A. T. PATIL: So far as the official sources are concerned, there is actually no mention of the fact that they have made a request to the Government of India. But in view of the official information which I have got, and in view of the information which I have submitted before the House, this will be my demand. In view of the condition prevailing there in the Maharashtra State, I request that the Government of India should send a Central Team to study the condition there. They should visit the State of Maharashtra, they should visit the place concerned, they should survey the condition there, and they should take proper decision in the right direction. This is my respectful suggestion in this respect.

So far as the other aspects of the situation are concerned, they should render aid in the form of supply of foodgrains, cash assistance, and short-term loans. These are the remedies which are being followed by the Government of India in respect of all the four States. Apart from these four States, there are other States inclusive of Maharashtra which are affected by drought conditions. So, I submit it will be necessary for the Government of India to pursue their efforts in all these three directions.

namely, additional supply of foodgrains to meet the scarcity condition there, to continue the employment guarantee scheme, to give cash assistance and short-term loans to meet the demands of the people affected by drought. It is necessary for the Government of India to pursue all these efforts in all the States including the State of Maharashtra, in view of the prevailing conditions, about which I have already mentioned.

So far as the scarcity works are concerned, assistance should be rendered in all directions. So far as water supply is concerned, the immediate problem is that of water supply to the rabi crop. For that purpose power supply to agricultural consumers should be ensured. Similarly assistance in respect of high speed diesel to agricultural consumers should be ensured. Works should be undertaken in respect of percolation tanks; sources of underground water supply should be explored further. Diversion wherever possible of irrigation water to the drought affected areas should be ensured. That is the second aspect to which the attention of the Government of India should be directed.

Then the third and the important aspect is the supply of drinking water. The Government of Maharashtra has issued certain instructions in view of the non-availability of high speed diesel to use bullock cart instead of tankers for the supply of drinking water. The scheme of laying of temporary pipeline wherever possible has been directed to be undertaken by the Government of Maharashtra. The Government of India on their part should ensure that assistance in this direction should be given wherever possible.

Then I come to the question of fodder for cattle. The Government of Maharashtra has already issued instructions for the conservation of grass for cattle from the grasslands in the jurisdiction of the Forest Department.

Provision will have to be made for assistance to the agriculturists who get only single crop in a year, that is, the kharif crop. This assistance will

have to be continued not only up to March, 1981 but has to be carried on till September or October, 1981. Necessary action should be taken by the Government of India in this regard.

I would like to ask the following question for reply by the hon. Minister.

May I know whether the Government of India proposes to send a Central Study Team to visit Maharashtra?

May I know whether the Central Government will direct assistance to Maharashtra in respect of these three important matters namely, additional supply of foodgrains, cash assistance and short-term loans?

May I know whether the Government of India will take care to see that assistance is made available to the State of Maharashtra so far as the kharif crop of 1981 is concerned, up to September, October, 1981? Then will the Government of India give assistance in respect of fodder for cattle, drinking water facilities, water supply to the rabi crop of 1980-81 etc. since the assistance in respect of provision of all these facilities to the farmers should be rendered immediately?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, the hon. Member is very anxious that a team should be sent to Maharashtra. What can we do in this regard when we have not heard anything about the drought conditions from the Maharashtra Government even up to this moment? No report has been received from the State Government so far. If the State Government sends a report on the present situation, the Centre is ready to consider the matter. After all the Government is anxious to take all necessary steps.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon'ble Minister will agree that the Chairman anticipated the Ministers' difficulty.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I may also submit that even now the State Government have got marginal funds out of which they can spend for preliminary work in case there is any

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

difficulty being faced by the State Government. I once again assure the hon. Member that the Government will take all the necessary steps. In this connection, I may inform the hon. Members of this House that so far as the agricultural production is concerned, we are in a better position. I am happy to inform the House that so far as the kharif crop is concerned, we have achieved the target this year. We have reached the target of 80 million tonnes. Out of 131 million tonnes achieved in 1978-79, which was the record production in India, we were able to produce kharif crop to the tune of 78 million tonnes. Now, we have crossed that figure. The only thing is that there is some difficulty in so far as the rabi crop is concerned. But anyhow I am hopeful that with god's grace we would be able to achieve the target and would be able to reach the record production of 135 million tonnes this year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let us go to the next item—Statement to be made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIA): On behalf of Shri Bhishma Narain Singh with your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 24th November, 1980, will consist of:—

(1) General discussion on the Assam Budget for 1980-81; discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants (Assam) for 1980-81 and consideration and passing of the Assam Appropriation Bill, 1980;

(2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) Consideration and passing of the Ear Drums and Ear Bones (Authority for use of Therapeutic Purposes) Bill, 1980.

(4) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the following Ordinances together with consideration and passing of the Bill in replacement of them:

(i) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.

(ii) The Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1980.

(iii) The Bird and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings and other Properties) Ordinance, 1980.

(5) Consideration and passing of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1980.

(6) Discussion on the motions by Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri B. V. Desai regarding continuing rise in the prices of sugar and other essential commodities on Tuesday, the 25th November, 1980, at 2-00 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members to make their submissions in brief with regard to the business for the next week as there are nine names before me.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I once again rise to urge upon the Government to provide for an early discussion on the communal situation in the country. The Government has once again disappointed us. We have the whole business for the next week and this Government has not been in a position to find time for a discussion on such an important subject. I would once again urge for an early discussion on this subject without going into the details of the difficult and tense situation that is there with